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Illustrated Descriptive
CATALOGUE

**Fruit
and
Ornamental
Trees,**

Shrubs, Plants,

Roses Etc.

**THE
NAMPA NURSERIES.**

J. W. PITTENGER, Proprietor,

Nampa, Idaho.

Bell Phone 98.

Insect Enemies and How to Destroy Them.

We embody herewith brief but plain descriptions of the various insects which attack different classes of trees and plants; and in each case the best known remedy. Our directions can be relied upon implicitly, and we need only ask our friends and customers to follow the directions in each case to the letter.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING THE REMEDIES.

Paris Green or London Purple—These poisons are used either in solution or dry form. In solution one pound is mixed with from 100 to 300 gallons of water, the strength depending on the plant sprayed and the insects to be destroyed. The poison should first be mixed with enough water to form a paste, after which the full quantity may be added. It is always best to add one or two pounds of lime for each pound of the green, as the danger to foliage will be much lessened thereby. Paris Green alone is sometimes applied in dry form. It is best, however, to mix each pound with ten pounds of flour or plaster. The liquid is much less objectionable, and we would in all cases recommend it.

Kerosene Emulsion—Take common bar soap, one-half a pound, water one gallon, and kerosene two gallons. Shave the soap into the water, then heat the whole until all the soap is dissolved; add the soap liquid, boiling hot, to the kerosene, and churn for ten minutes by pumping it back into itself; when cool, the emulsion should have the consistency of thick cream or soft butter, this depending somewhat upon the kind of soap used.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE GRAPE—The Flea Beetle

This small, steel blue insect, appears in early spring, and at once begins eating the tender foliage. After eating about a moment the female beetle deposits small yellow eggs on the foliage. These soon hatch into small larvae, which continue the work of destruction.

Remedies—Spray with Paris Green, one pound, and one and one-half pounds lime to 200 gallons of water, as soon as the beetles are noticed. Two applications of this solution at intervals of a week or ten days, will usually destroy all the insects.

The Rose Bug

It makes its appearance early in the summer, devouring flowers, young fruit and leaves. The beetle is about half an inch long and of a brown color.

Remedies—The best results have followed the use of Pyrethrum, which should be applied in solution at the rate of one ounce to two gallons of water.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE APPLE—The Codling Moth

The little white caterpillar, whose effects are so familiar to everyone, is the larvae of a small nocturnal, gray moth. The moth deposits her eggs on the blossom end of the fruit. As soon as the eggs hatch the larvae eats its way into the young fruit; the rest of the story is well known to every one.

Remedies—Spray the trees with Paris Green or London Purple at the rate of one pound to 250 gallons of water add one and a half pounds of lime, first when the flowers are falling and again when the fruit is the size of peas.

The Canker Worm

This measuring worm eats the green portion of the leaf, giving the tree a brownish color, as though scorched by fire. The worms appears in early spring, and when full grown are an inch long.

Remedies—Spray the trees when the leaves are one-third grown, with Paris Green solution, one pound to 200 gallons of water, add one and a half pounds of lime. Usually one spraying will be sufficient, but if the worms appear to be on the increase a second application will be advisable.

Apple Tree Tent-Caterpillar

The large silken nests made by this insect are familiar to every one. The caterpillars appear in May or June, and in five or six weeks have attained their full size.

Remedies—Cut out and burn the nests as soon as they are seen, taking the precaution to do this in the morning when the caterpillars are all in. This, together with one or two sprayings of Paris Green solution, having a strength of one pound to 200 gallons of water, and one and a half pounds of lime, will effectually rid the trees of the pest.

The Apple Aphis

Apple trees are often attacked early in the season by this insect. The lice are quite small and green in color. By sucking the juice from the young growth they greatly interfere with the functions of the latter, and as a result the tree has a sickly, yellow appearance.

Remedies—Spray with kerosene emulsion at the rate of one gallon to twenty of water, as soon as the lice appear. Repeat the treatment in eight or ten days if necessary. A decoction made by soaking over night four or five pounds of tobacco stems, or refuse tobacco of any kind, in five gallons of water, will also be found an excellent remedy against the lice.

The Oyster Shell Bark Louse

There are frequently seen on the trunks, branches and twigs of the apple tree, small, whitish shells, resembling in shape those of an oyster. Under these shells are numerous small lice busily engaged in sucking the sap from the tree.

Remedies—Scrape the trees thoroughly in spring before the leaves appear and then paint the trunk and large limbs with a thick solution made by dissolving one quart of soft soap in half a gallon of hot water. Two ounces of crude carbolic acid added to this will also increase its efficacy. Make no further treatment until the middle of May, when kerosene emulsion, one gallon to twenty-five gallons of water, should be applied. It is always best to apply the emulsion soon after the lice hatch.

Please take this out and use in ordering. Address

THE NAMPA NURSERY,

J. W. PITTENGER, Proprietor,

NAMPA, Canyon Co., Idaho.

All remittances by Post-Office or Express order, Bank draft and registered letter, are at our risk. Do not send money in ordinary letters, without registering; it is not safe; we will not be responsible for it; and if lost you must not expect us to make it up.

Your name..... How to be sent.....

Post Office..... Name of Frt. or Express office.....

County..... Am't enclosed \$.....

State Date

VERY IMPORTANT. No difference how often you have written us, always give your full address, and write your name, Post Office and State very plain ; by so doing, you will save us much trouble, and avoid possibility of delay and mistake in filling your order.

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ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
OF
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES of
The Nampa Nursery
EXTENSIVE GROWERS AND PROPAGATORS OF
Reliable High Grade Nursery Stock

A large and complete line of Hardy, Acclimated, Well Tested
Trees, Vines, Shrubs, and Plants constantly on hand.

Plant
Home
Grown
Trees



Our
Trees
Bear
Fruit

J. W. PITTENGER, Proprietor

OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSES

At the Nurseries, one and a half miles North of Nampa,
near the Idaho Northern R. R. Tracks.

N A M P A ,

I D A H O .

Capital Invested \$25,000.00

Acreage 220.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

2. Buyers ordering by letter, should write out their orders plainly, **on a separate list**, and not on the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarder.

4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.

5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good, and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.

6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality. We will cheerfully give our personal attention to all such orders, and our customers can depend on getting, not only the best varieties, but those that are best adapted to the location.

7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.



Digging Nursery Stock with Power Digger

Our large sales and increasing business are the best evidence
THAT OUR TREES PLEASE.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN PRESENTING a New Edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of our new and promising sorts, and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate us to still greater efforts, and will warrant us in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

While this demand is stimulated in part by the knowledge of the great profits which result from the systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruit, it is by no means limited to this incentive. In every rank and station of life, including the humblest and the most opulent, those residing in town and country, people are beginning to see that nothing can add so much to the comforts of living as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different fruits for home use, and nothing will do so much to adorn their homes, gratify a sense of the beautiful, and produce refinement in their families as the planting of such well-selected varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, clematis, etc., as the ground about their houses will permit.



Our Digging force stopping for Dinner

Some persuade themselves that the demand for fruit and fruit trees has already reached its limit, but canning and the improved methods of factory drying (still in their infancy) have increased the domestic consumption of the different fruits, by rendering them nearly as good as fresh throughout the year, and that by means of these processes and improved facilities for shipping fresh fruits, the fruits of the United States can be exported to the remotest quarters of the globe. Millions upon land and sea are now supplied who have hitherto been deprived of such luxuries and no one can doubt that the setting of trees and plants for the production of large and small fruits at a much better profit than can be derived from ordinary farm crops, is also in its infancy.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of a large fortune in a few years without labor or trouble, but we do say, that the business of fruit growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning and proper selection of varieties suitable for the locality will, in nearly all portions of the United States, produce gratifying results.

We devote our personal attention to every branch of our business. We aim to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, for market and family use, and persons ordering from us may rely upon our giving careful attention to their interests.

CLUB ORDERS

For special prices on large lots, please write the nurseries.

Club orders are open for all who desires to take advantage of them. Any individual person can act as Agent among his neighbors, and secure their orders and include his own, at catalogue prices, deducting for his trouble, 20% of the whole amount. Cash to accompany the order.

Our terms are invariably Cash with the order, unless otherwise agreed upon. Orders will not be shipped under other conditions. If we are, from any cause, unable to fill your order we will promptly return to you your money.

On all orders sent us at catalogue prices, with cash accompanying the order, we will allow 5% discount.



100,000 Block of two year old Apple trees on our grounds Dec. 1st, 1907

Orders should be sent in two weeks before the goods are to be shipped. We get busy and have to have some time to get the trees out of our Nurseries, get them ready and shipped. We often can ship trees the next day after order has been received and we do it if we possibly can.

All goods are delivered by us to the depot in Nampa and a receipt taken for them when our responsibility ceases.

All mistakes, losses or shortages must be reported to us within six days after goods are received that we may correct them, or no notice will be taken of them.

Agents wanted in every locality, to sell our fine nursery stock.

Write us for terms and conditions.

J. W. PITTENGER, Proprietor and Manager.

Testimonials

MARCH 3RD, 1908.

I have this day inspected the Nursery of J. W. Pittenger, (Nampa Nursery) and have found the same apparently free from insect pests and fungus diseases.

N. S. MILLER
Inspector Fourth District
CALDWELL, IDAHO.

ENTERPRISE, IDAHO, AUG. 1ST, 1907.

The great success achieved by J. W. Pittenger in the nursery business at Nampa, is not only a credit to himself but to the state as well. It shows what water, work and perseverance can accomplish in Idaho.

MRS. J. W. GRIFFITH.



2 year old Rome Beauty Trees, growing in our Nurseries

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION

THE BANK OF NAMPA, Ltd.,	- - -	NAMPA, IDAHO
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMPA,		NAMPA, IDAHO.
ANY BUSINESS CONCERN IN NAMPA,	- -	NAMPA, IDAHO
N. S. MILLER, District Inspector,	- -	CALDWELL, IDAHO

Hints on Transplanting Etc.

Preparation of the Soil—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or Other Stock—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a **vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary** in most cases. And, therefore, prune off broken ends of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off), cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, **well packed**.

Planting—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending; and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. **See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it**, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it may be attached. **Never use wire in contact with roots.** When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the trees between straw or hay bands stretched from stake to stake.

Mulching—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say, two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and even temperature.

After-Culture—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least a foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Fall Planting—When planted in the fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines, and other delicate stock in the fall, **the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the first winter.** The surplus earth should be removed early in the spring.

Injured Trees—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled in over winter are worthless. If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during the first winter are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to admit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench; cover them with mellow earth extending well upon the bodies and **see that this is firmly packed.** Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

PLANT YOUNG TREES

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, they can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

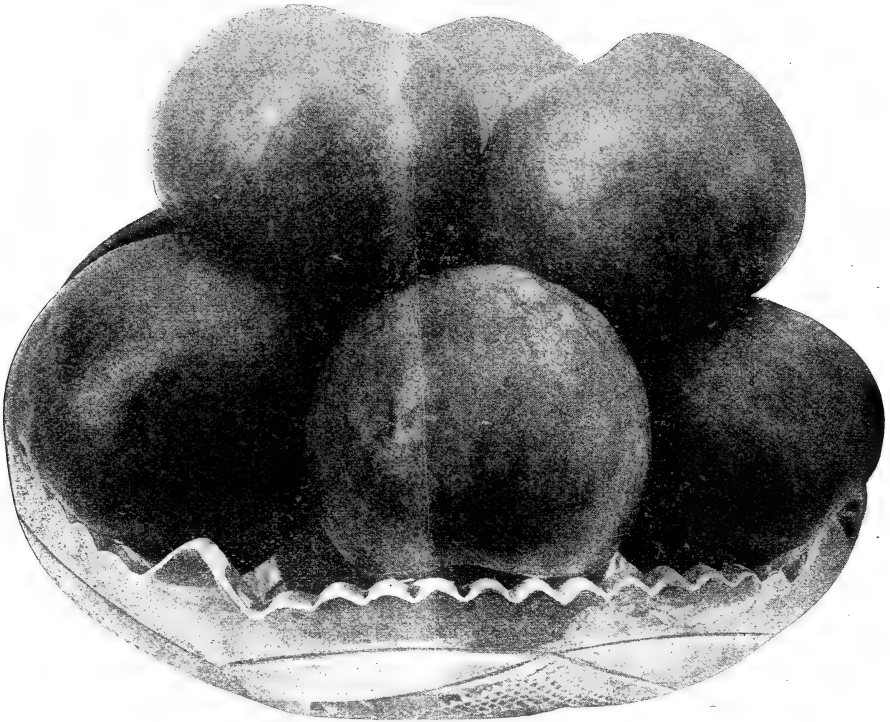
Standard Apples	40	feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20	" " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18	" " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines	16 to 18	" " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12	" " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12	" " " "
Quinces	10 to 12	" " " "
Grapes	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows.	
Currants and Gooseberries	4	feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7	feet.
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3 to 3½	feet.
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2	feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " " "	70	8 " " " "	680
20 " " " "	110	6 " " " "	1210
18 " " " "	135	5 " " " "	1745
15 " " " "	205	4 " " " "	2725
12 " " " "	300	3 " " " "	4840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet, for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Fruit Department



NORTHERN SPY.

APPLES

The first fruit of importance is the Apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections or summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. The average prices paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating, assures us that they will continue to increase.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

EXTRA HARDY, OR IRON-CLAD APPLES

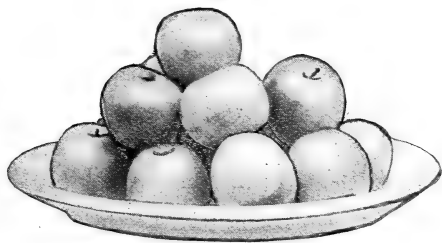
The opinion has prevailed that the attempt to produce valuable apples in the Northern sections of New York, New England and the adjoining portions of Canada, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other sections unfavorable for general fruit growing, must prove a failure. While this is true as to many varieties successfully grown in more temperate or favorable regions, its general application is quite erroneous. Experience in growing Russian or other varieties of Northern origin, has shown that a limited variety of fine apples can be grown as far North as Montreal, and that some of these varieties may be planted with equal profit in all sections, North and South.

Select varieties best adapted to your location and in case you are not familiar with the varieties, we will be pleased to assist you at any time.

CRAB APPLES

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections, where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern markets they command a very high price.

2 and 3 year old trees 4 to 6 feet and up 25 cents each; \$22.50 per 100; \$200.00 per 1000.



Arkansas Black—Dark red, medium, firm, late keeper. A commercial sort.

Amer Blush—Large, conical, dull, red, almost sweet. Winter.

Aikins Red—A splendid new apple, should be in every orchard. Winter.

Benoni—Esteemed by every one for an early Apple.

Bismarck—Dwarf in growth, great bearer, large and hardy.

Baldwin—Crisp, sub-acid, good quality, December to March.

Blue Pearmain—One of the finest appearing apples grown. Mid-Winter.

Ben Davis—Winter, spring and early summer. Truly a grand apple.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Sure bearer, and good cooking. Early summer.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with red, tender, sub-acid, excellent. Aug.

Early Harvest—One of our best summer sorts. Golden yellow. Early.

Early Colton—Earliest grown. Good but not the best. Ripens in June.

Florence—Crab—Hardy, larger and far superior to Transcendent.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful. Fall.

Gloria Munda—Very large, pale green, fair quality.

Grimes Golden—Golden yellow. Spicy, rich and good. Good commercial. Winter.

Gen. Grant—Crab—Erect, vigorous grower. Fruits in clusters. Oct. to Dec.

Golden Russett—Crisp, juicy and highly flavored. Nov. to April.

Gano—Far superior to Ben Davis. Redder and a better apple every way.

Golden Sweet—Yellow. Sweet, ripens in Aug.

Hyslop—Crab—Deep crimson. Large, good keeper. Hardy.

Huntsman Favorite—Good grower and hardy An early bearer.

Jenneton—An old and highly prized late keeping variety. An abundant bearer.

Jonathan—The apple that stands at the head of the list for commerce in Idaho to-day. It is the one to plant to make money, to eat or cook

Maiden Blush—Medium size, flat. Yellow with red cheek. Good, Sept. and Oct.

Martha—Crab—Handsome, showy fruit. Resembling Transcendent.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large, red. Excellent keeper. Resembling the Wine Sap but larger.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, dull red, flesh white, tender, good quality. Winter.

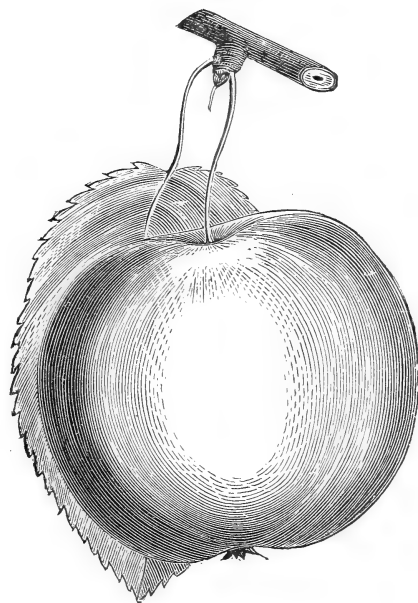
North West Greening—One of the best keeping apple grown, good size, fair quality.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, round, greenish, juicy, high flavored. Dec. to April.

Roman Stem—Greenish yellow, of best quality Plant it. Dec. to Jan.

Red June—Medium, fine grained, rich, very early bearer and prolific. Aug.

Rome Beauty—Idahos Far Famed Apple of Commerce. Dec. to March.



MARTHA

- Red Cheek Pippin**—Large, pale yellow with russet dots, red cheek. March.
- Rambo**—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red, productive. Good. Oct and Dec.
- Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish, covered with deep crimson with bloom. Aug.
- Springdale**—Medium size, streaked with dull red. Firm long keeper. May.
- Summer Pearmain**—One of the best sweet summer apples grown, crisp and good.
- Fameuse or Snow**—Medium size, flesh snow white, juicy and pleasant. Dec.
- Swarr**—Large, pale yellow with dark dots, tender, mild, rich flavor.
- Stayman**—An improvement on Wine Sap. Esteemed for commerce. Late keeper.
- Salome**—Hardy, keeps the year round. Ripens in winter and keeps till summer.
- Seek-No-Further**—Above medium, dull red, flesh white, rich, good flavor. Dec.
- Senator**—A valuable early apple.
- Saint Lawrence**—Medium, striped with red, sub-acid, good for fall use. Sept.
- Spitzenberg** (Esopus)—Medium to large, deep red, does not do well in Idaho.
- Scott's Winter**—One of the iron-clad varieties.
- Talman Sweet**—Firm, juicy, sweet, excellent for cooking. Nov. to April.
- Transcendent—Crab**—Medium to large, red on yellow ground, one of the best.
- Tetofsky—Crab**—Large, nice for eating.
- Van Wyck—Crab**—Nice for pickling sweet. Late.
- White Winter Pearmain**—Medium, light yellowish green. Flesh tender, fine grained. March.
- Whitney—Crab**—Large, skin smooth, glossy, green striped with carmine.
- Winter Banana**—Hardy, good for cold and warm climate. Flavor rich, spicy, aromatic, yellow with blush. Season Dec.
- Wine Sap**—Medium, dark red, sub-acid, excellent. Commercial sort Dec to May.
- Wealthy**—This splendid fall apple has no superior, should be in every orchard.
- Wolf River**—Very large, dull red on yellow ground with bloom. Nov.
- Winter Sweet Paradise.**
- Wagoner**—Medium to large, Light yellow tinged with red, firm, rich, juicy. Dec. to May.
- York Imperial**—Medium size, oval, angular, greenish yellow, tender, crisp, good.
- Yellow Bellflower**—Large, conical, pale yellow. Very good. Dec. to May.
- Yellow Transparent**—The best Summer apple grown. Earliest and best Yellow.
- Yellow Newtown**—Highest quality. Latest keeper, slender grower.

PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the Grape. The Pear, like most things highly desirable, and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one to five, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while the Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stems will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

1-2 and 3 old trees, 4 to 6 feet, 35 cents each; \$30.00 per 100; \$250.00 per 1000.

- Bartlett**—Large, fine, juicy, highly flavored. Aug to Sept.
- Beurre de Anjou**—Large, buttery, melting, vinous flavor. Nov. to Jan.
- Clapp's Favorite**—Large, resembling the Bartlett without its musky flavor. Hardy, good quality. Early.
- Early Wilder**—Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, of best quality. Early.
- Easter Beurre**—Large, pale yellow with round dots, greenish. Winter.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful, juicy, rich, melting, fine, hardy everywhere. Sept. to Oct.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Greenish yellow. Bright red cheek, excellent. Sept. to Oct.
- Kieffer**—Vigorous grower, hardy, so much so it rarely ever blights. Oct.
- Koonce**—Best and most valuable, very early pear. Middle of July.
- Krull**—Winter, medium, long keeper, ripe about April 1st.
- Pat. Barry**—Resembles Winter Nellis, but larger, slightly sub-acid. Winter.
- Pound Pear**—Large specimens often weighing over a pound. Hardy. Late.

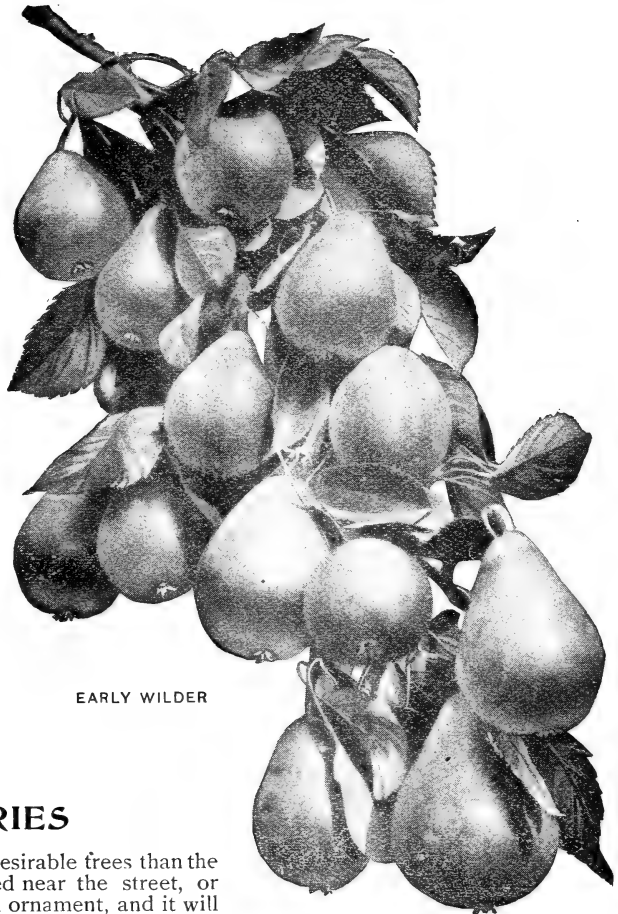
Winter Nellis—Medium, yellowish green and russett, delicious Dec.

Winter Bartlett—Much like Bartlett, but later Nov to Dec.

Howell—Large, light waxen, yellow, handsome, aromatic flavor. Oct.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Large, greenish yellow. Beautiful tree. Oct.

Seckel—Small, rich, yellowish brown. One of the best flavored known. Oct.



EARLY WILDER

CHERRIES

There are few more desirable trees than the Cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a ready market at highly profitable prices for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather and may be grown in most places.

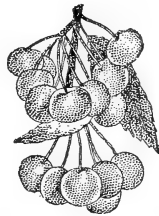
The Cherry may be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and fruit commands a good price in the market,

Cherry Trees 40 cents each; \$35.00 per 100. Except where marked with X.

Abdess Duke—Yellowish red, fine, late bloomer, missing the frosts. Of the best quality, ripens in July. Almost sweet.

Black Republican—Fruit large, shining black, solid and firm Good keeper. Ripens 10 of June.

Bing—A half larger than Republican. Flesh solid, Flavor the best.



MONTMORENCY LARGE

Baldwin—Upright vigorous grower. Flavor slightly acid. Best Morello type.

Dyehouse—Very early and sure bearer. One week earlier than Richmond.

Early Richmond—Medium, bright red, melting, juicy, sprightly. June.

English Morello—Medium to large, blackish red, rich and good. August.

Elton—Large, fine flavor, pale yellow, red cheek, last of June.

Governor Wood—Very large, rich, light yellow, juicy and sweet. June.

X Kerrs Sweet—This grand new duke, stands at the head of all the Dukes. Quality the best, somewhat resembling the

Royal Ann, much hardier and surer cropper. We are the first propagators of this fruit, early. 75 cents each.

Late Duke—Large, light red, late and fine. Last of July.

Lambert—Size very large, dark purplish red with dots, sweet and mild.

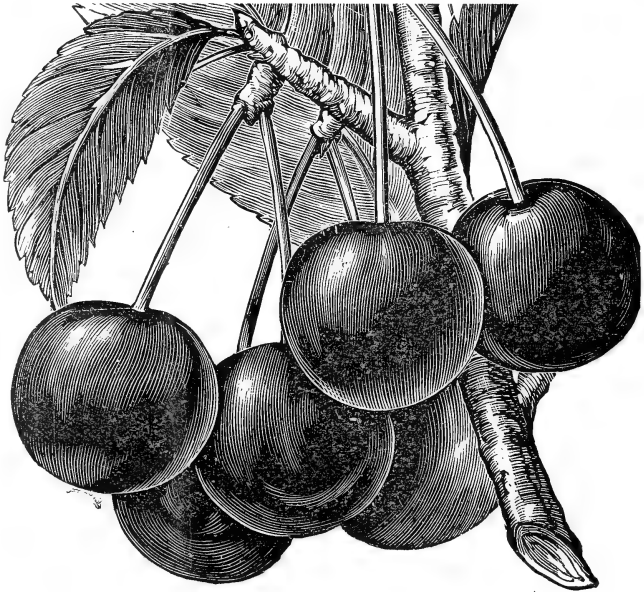
Major Francis—Very sweet, early, dark red, semi-cling, good variety.

Montmorency Large—Red acid cherry, a week later than Richmond. Good.

May Duke—Large, red, juicy and rich. Middle of June.

Royal Ann—Very large, pale yellow or red, firm, juicy and sweet. July.

X White Wax—A new Duke that is almost a sure cropper, as it is the last to blossom and the last of all the cherries to ripen, large and of fair quality. 75c. each.

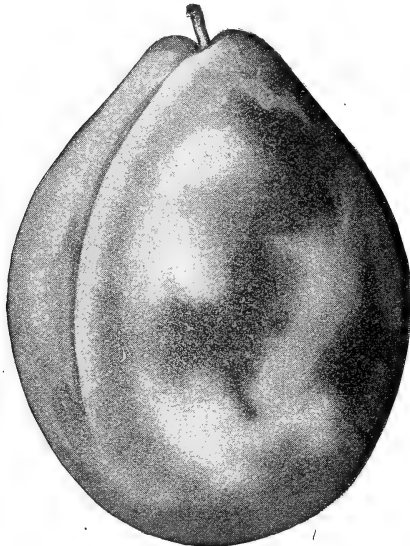


BALDWIN

Yellow Spanish—Large pale yellow with red cheek, fine. June.

PLUMS.

The plum, like the pear and other fine fruit, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil. The curculio, a small, dark-brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off, but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.



ITALIAN PRUNE

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all fallen fruit and burn or feed the swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting entire orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

Black knots should be cut out when they appear, and the disease will soon be conquered.

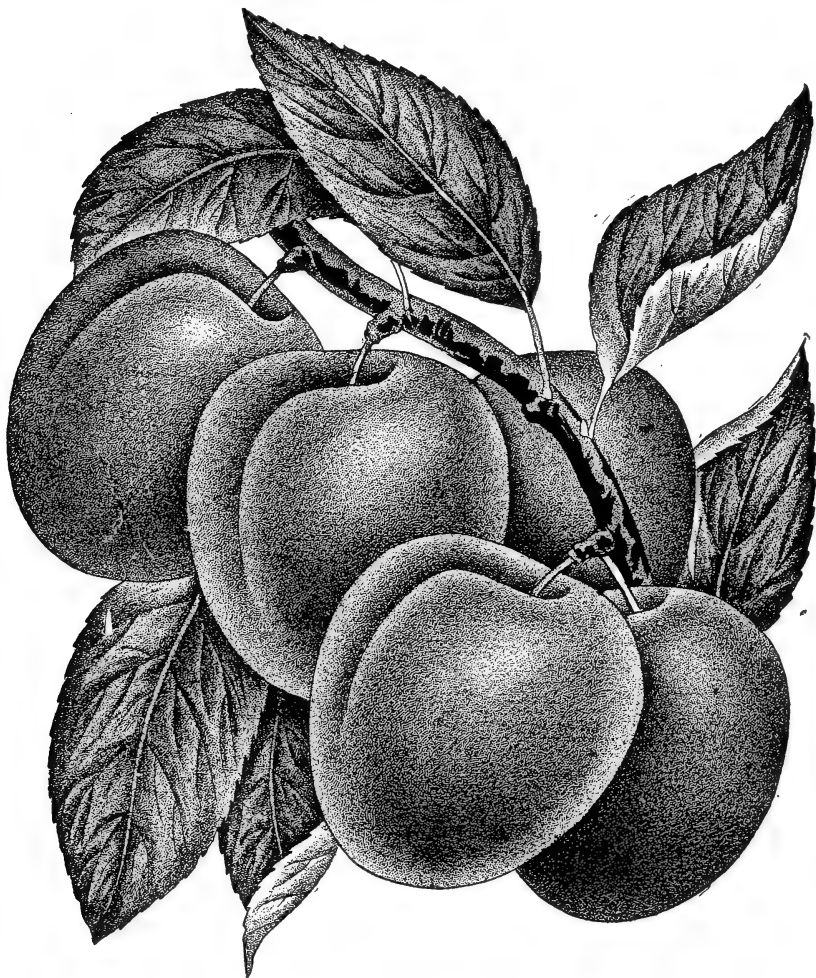
1 year 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each. Except where marked with X.

Abundance—Large, red, yellow cheek, juicy, delicious and sweet. Sept.

Burbank—Large, globular, cherry red mottled yellow color, semi-cling. July.

Bradshaw—Large, dark violet red, juicy pleasant. August.

Blue Damson—Shropshire, large and desirable for preserving.



BURBANK

Columbia—Dark purplish with dots. Good quality. Large. Sept.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large, handsome, light yellow, sweet. Last of Sept.

Green Gage—Small, considered the standard of excellence. Mid. Aug.

X Hale—New. A handsome large round plum. Late. 75 cents.

Imperial Gage—Large, fruit oval, pale green. Juicy. sweet. rich, excellent.

Leimbard—Medium, round, violet red, juicy and good. August.

Moore's Arctic—Hardy, skin purplish black with thin blue bloom. Early and abundant bearer. Resists a greater degree of cold than other sorts.

Pond's Seedling—Magnificent English plum, light red, large. August.

X Prunus Simoni—Large flattened brick red. Aromatic flavor. Sept. 35 cents each.

Peach Plum—Very large and handsome. Dull red, productive. August.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large, greenish yellow. Spotted with red, sugary. Sept.

X Red June—Medium size, pointed. Color deep red purple. A market variety 75 cents each.

X Satsuma—Valuable for preserving. Red flesh, small pit. 35 cents each.

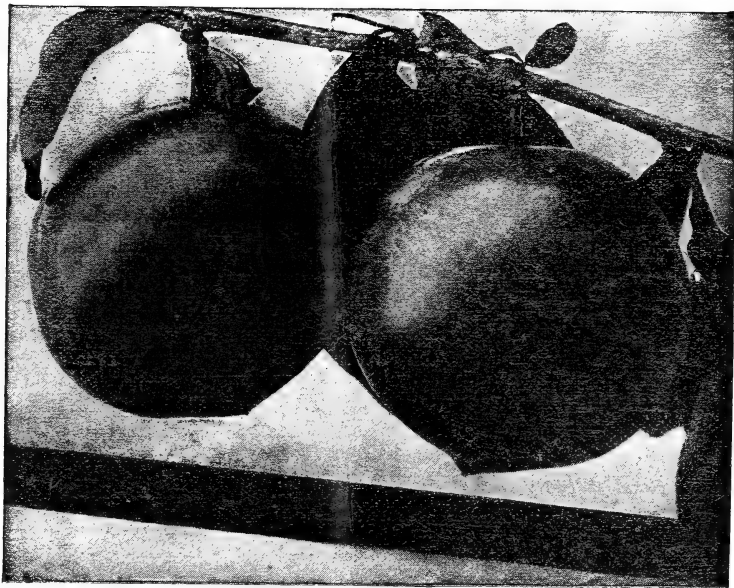
Shippers Pride—Large size, round, semi-cling. Dark purple.

Washington—Large, green, somewhat red-ened, juicy, sweet and fine. August.

X Wickson—Large glowing carmine, heavy white bloom. Delicious. August. 50 cents each.

Wild Goose—Skin purple. Flesh juicy and sweet. Last of July.

Yellow Egg—Sweet, very large size. Skin and flesh yellow. Sept.



WICKSON

PRUNES

French (Petite De Agen)—Small, dark purple, very sweet. Cling. August.

Hungarian—Large oval, purplish red. Sept.

Italian—A fine late prune. Especially fine for drying. Sept.

Silver—Large, yellow, sweet, good for shipping and canning.

PEACHES

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped into distant markets, makes peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly to remove dead branches and to let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

Peaches 1 year old 4 to 6 feet 25 cents each ; 3 to 5 feet 20 cents each ; 2 to 3 feet 15 cents each.

Special prices on larger quantities.

Alexander—Medium, greenish white nearly covered with red, semi-cling. Mid. of July

Admiral Dewey—Freestone. There is no known variety that will compare with this early market peach.

Champion—Large, cream white with red cheek. Sweet, rich, juicy. Aug.

Carman—Large, oblong, resembling the Great Elberta, pale yellow with deep blush. Ripens last of July.

Capt. Ede—Similar to Early Crawford, hardier, ripening with Crawford and a more desirable variety.

California Cling—Large and fine, resembling Early Crawford but larger, ripening with it. Yellow with red cheek. Mid. Aug.

Elberta—Large, handsome. Yellow flesh. Freestone. Mid. Aug.

Globe—A rapid vigorous grower and enormous bearer, large, firm, juicy, yellow shaded with reddish crimson. Sept.

Greensboro—Large and beautiful, early freestone peach. Yellow flesh.

Hill's Chill—Hardy, great bearer, excellent. Sept.

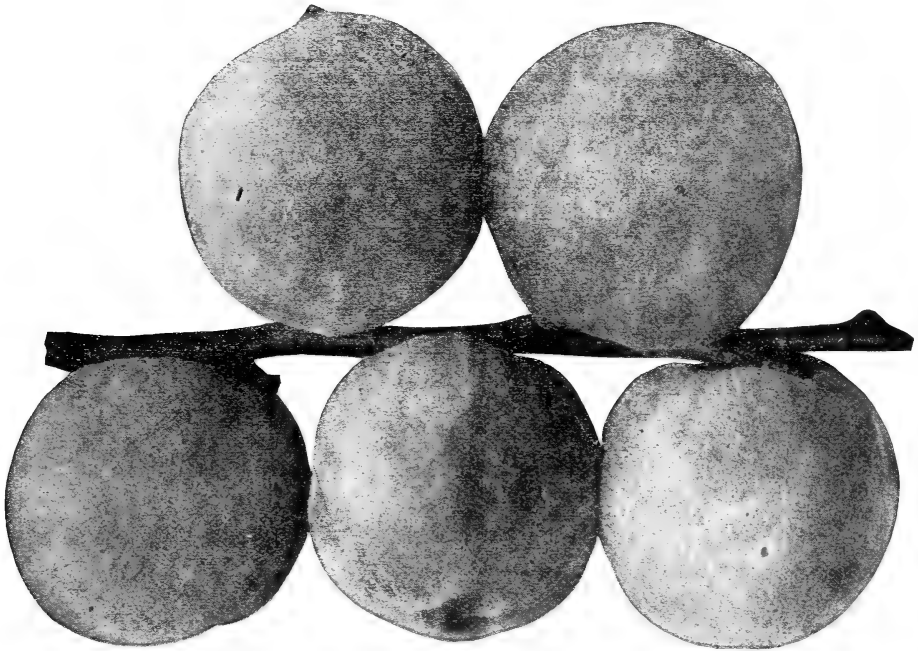
Hales Early—Medium, Greenish white with red cheek. Earliest good peach.

Henrietta—This superb peach will bear transportation a thousand miles in good order when fully ripe.

Late Crawford—Large size, skin yellow, with dull red cheek. Free. Sept.

Mt. Rose—Large red, juicy, rich, excellent. Aug. 1st.

Ohio Beauty—Medium, pointed. Excellent quality, white cling. Oct.



ELBERTA

Early Crawford—Magnificent, large, early peach, yellow. Freestone Aug.

Early Rivers—White flesh, with pink cheek. Rich flavor Middle of July.

Fitzgerald—Hardy, white flesh, freestone. October.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow with red cheek. Last of Sept.

Sallie Worrel—Very large, white. Good. Sept.

APRICOTS

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio and requires the same treatment as the plum. It bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Apricots 35 cents each.

Alexander—Very hardy, beautiful, sweet, delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy, abundant bearer, yellow, large. July.

J. L. Budd—Strong grower and profuse bearer. Large white with red cheek. Aug

Moorpark—Largest, orange with red cheek. Firm, juicy, rich flavor. Aug.
Royal—Medium, rich and good. hardy and good bearer. Sept.

NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow but is liable to be stung by curculio and requires the same treatment as plums.

Boston—Medium to large, yellowish green, covered with red, sweet and good. 35c.
New White—Large, white nearly round.

Tender, white, juicy and good. 35c.
Red Roman—Largest size, greenish yellow, with red cheek. Sept. 35c.

ALMONDS

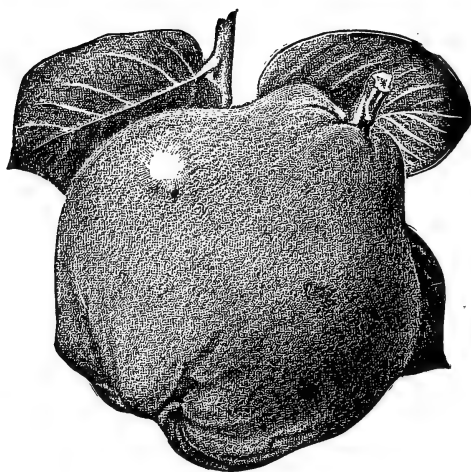
H. S. Almonds—Hardy, great bearer, fine grower 25c.

Nonparel—Soft shell, sweet, not hardy for Idaho. 35c.

AMERICAN PERSIMMONS

American Persimmons—This splendid fruit of date origin is perfectly hardy in Idaho bears young, easily preserved, unlike other fruits. 35c.

QUINCES



The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive; gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

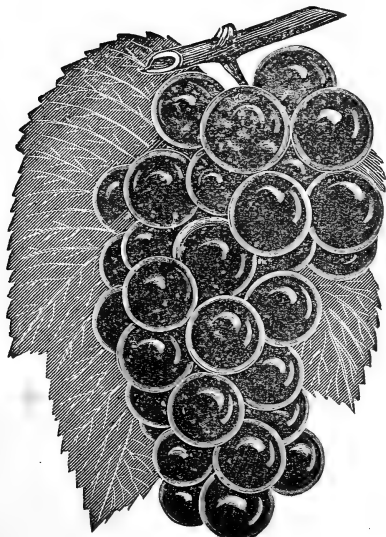
Orange—Large, yellow roundish. Excellent flavor. 25c.

GRAPES



The grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone, also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought.

Grapes \$1.50 per dozen. Except where marked with X.



MOORE'S EARLY

Brighton—Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Red or Amber. 15c.

X **Campbell's Early**—A chance new seedling of great merit. Large shiny black with bloom. Keeps well on the vine for long time. 25c.

Champion—Large, of medium quality, hardy, earliest of all. 15c.

Clinton—Bunches small and compact. A good grape when thoroughly ripe. 15c.

Concord—A large handsome grape of good quality. Good vigorous grower. 12½c.

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, berry small, round and sweet, light red. 15c.

Diana—A seedling of Catawba and ripens earlier. Red and sweet. 15c.

X **Duchess**—Bunch large, often 8 inches long. Shoulders compact, berry greenish white. Tender without pulp. Ripens with Concord. Green. 25c.

X **Empire State**—Extremely hardy, productive. Early, light green. 20c.

Golden Pocklington—Bunch and berry of good size. Light lemon yellow. 15c.

X **Jefferson**—Hardy, thrifty, light red, with lilac bloom, unsurpassed in flavor. 25c.

X Lady Washington—Vigorous, berry medium to large, deep yellow with tinge of delicate pink, covered with white bloom. 15c.

25c

Moore's Early—Bunch large, berry round, black with heavy blue bloom. Aug. 15c.

Moore's Diamond—Entirely free from mildew. Greenish white. Good quality. 15c.

Niagara White—This white grape is regarded as one of the very best known. 15c.

Salem—Bunch large, berry large, flesh, tender, juicy, rich, a good keeper. 15c.

Vergennes—Clusters large, light amber color, rich and delicious. Early. 15c.

Worden—Like Concord but larger and better. A seedling of the Concord. 15c.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched, and should be kept free from weeds.

In the Middle and Northern States the plants should be set during the months of April and May. Pot plants that will produce some berries in the season following the planting may be set in August or September, but these are necessarily expensive. Plants taken from the open ground in August or September are much more liable to injury in transit than those sent in the spring, and need careful shading and watering until established.

Three hundred bushels per acre is not an unusual crop—

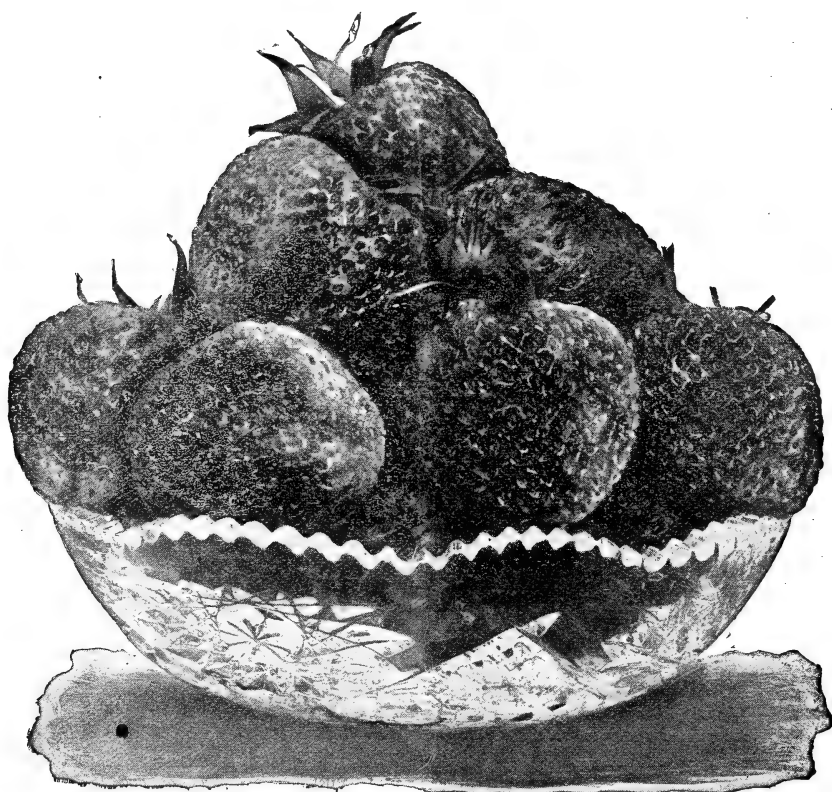
Strawberries—Strong Plants. \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

Clyde—Ripens early, strong grower, berries sweet and of good quality.

Glen Mary—By all odds the most productive and reliable berry grown.

Hood River (Clarks Early)—Earliest and best fruit known. Not as productive as it should be.

Wm. Belt—A splendid new sort, the coming commercial variety for Idaho.



GLEN MARY



FIG. 1

Planted too Deep.

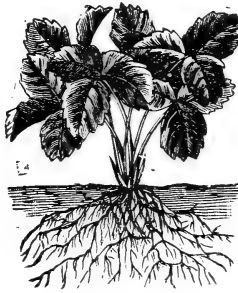


FIG. 2

Right way of Planting

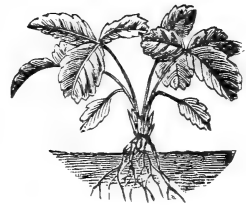
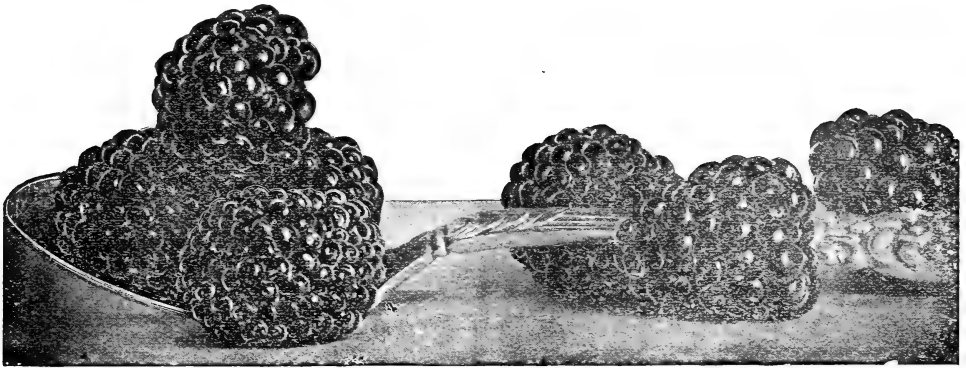


FIG. 2

Planted too Shallow.

RASPBERRIES



GREGG.

Coming immediately after Strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruit, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from its demand for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil and manure it from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than four feet apart each way, with two of the plants on a hill. Cut out the old and

weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is much exposed and the plants inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

Raspberries may be made very profitable with good cultivation.

Cuthbert — Large, conical, deep crimson, of best quality. 5c.

Columbian — Not so good as its description, not up to Cuthbert and Royal Church. 5c.

Gregg — Good size, fine quality hardy, black. 5c.



ROYAL CHURCH

Kansas—Black, strong growth, hardy and prolific, early, of great value.

Louden—Ripens with the earliest and hangs to the last shipping sort. 5c.

Mammoth Cluster—Black, large, of finest

quality. 5c.

Munger—Excels all others in size and productiveness. 8½c.

Royal Church—Large, dark crimson. Firm and good quality, excellent. 5c.



CURRENTS

Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling; if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Champion—Large, delicious flavor. \$1 50 per dozen.

Crandall's Black—Hardy, adapted to all soils. Large as huckle berries. \$1 50 per dozen.

Fay's Prolific—Large size, fine flavor. Five times as prolific as Cherry. \$1.50 per dozen.

North Star—Best growing, best flavored, most prolific. \$1.50 per dozen.

Pomona—Red, new, one of the best. \$2.00 per dozen.

Red Cross—New red currant of large size and superior quality. \$2.00 per dozen.

Red Cherry—Very large, deep red, rather acid, productive and good. \$1.50 per dozen.

White Grape—Large, yellowish white, mild and good. \$1.50 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is useful for cooking, when green or ripe and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a currant plantation, and the worms exterminated on

these, there will be little if any trouble from them on the currant bushes.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality and are not subject to mildew.

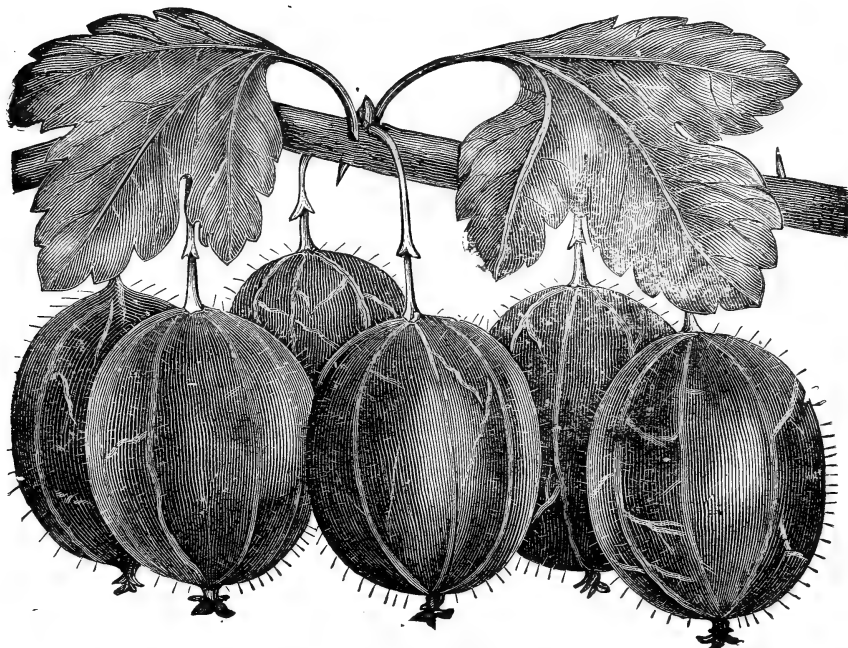
Golden Prolific—Resist mildew. Golden yellow, very productive. 20c.

Industry—Largest size, dark red, hardy. Rich and agreeable, largest grown. 25c.

Pearl—Hardy, wonderful cropper, strong grower, white. 20c.

Red Jacket—Josselyn—Large as the largest, smooth and hardy. 25c.

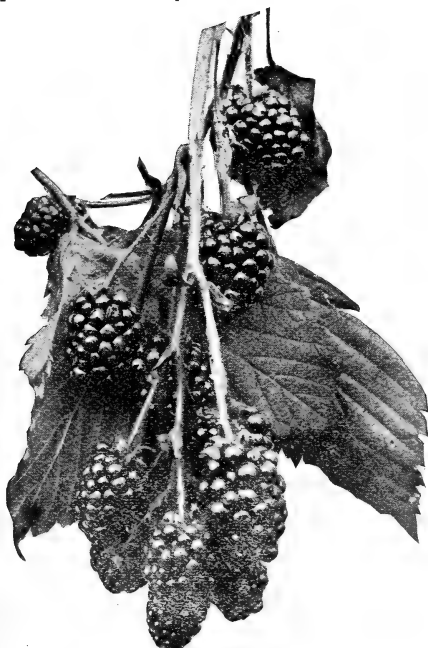
Smith's Improved—Large, oval, light green, with bloom. 20c.



INDUSTRY—GOOSEBERRY

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows six feet apart, with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as Raspberries.



RATHBUN

Erie or Uncle Tom—Hardy, very large, strong grower, larger, earlier and sweeter than any other. 5c.

Eldorado—Hardy, berry sweet without hard core. 5c.

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet, soft when ripe, very hardy. 5c.

Lucretia Dewberry—Hardy, largest berry, productive, soft, sweet and luscious. 5c.

Rathbun—A strong erect grower with strong stems, sweet extra high flavor. 10c.

Wilson Jr.—Large, sweet, fair flavor, very productive. 5c.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine.

Wine Plant—Of the largest type, but tender and good.

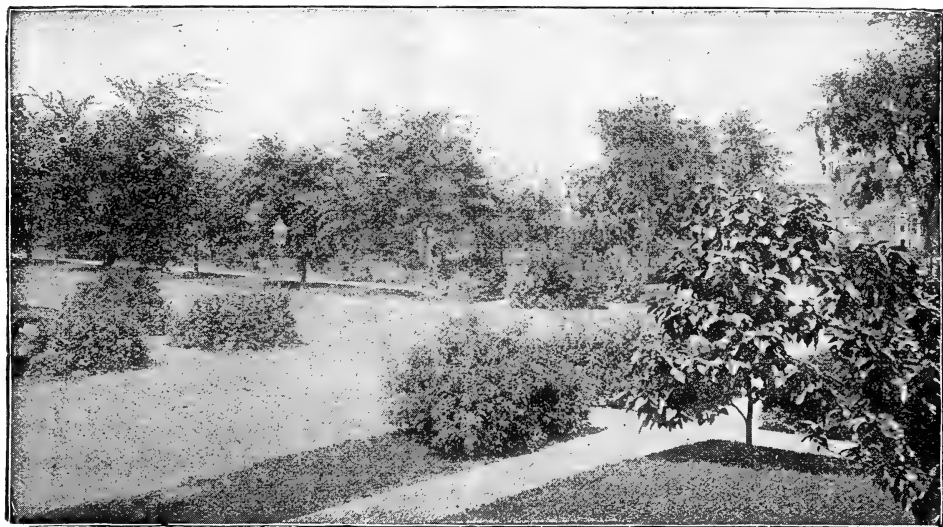
ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal—Superior in size and quality to any other. Tender. Per 100 \$3.00.

...Ornamental Department...

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they too can have equally fine grounds. We frequently observe a few roses growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkept grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices when bare grounds go begging for buyers.



HOW TO PLANT

Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. A fine, well cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will secure light and air with good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first and this gradually taken out. Vines should be planted near the house and allowed to climb upon and about it, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable location on the lawn.

SHADE TREES

Ash (Gray)—12-15 ft. 50c.; 10-12 ft. 35c.; 8-10 ft. 25c.; 6-8 ft. 20c.; Seedlings 2c.

Ash (European Mt.)—8-10 ft. 75c.; 6-8 ft. 50c.

Birch White—12-15 ft. 65c. 10-12 ft. 50c.; 8-10 ft. 35c.; 6-8 ft. 25c.

Black Locust—12-15 ft. 50c., 10-12 ft. 35c.; 8-10 ft. 25c.; 6-8 ft. 20c.; 1 year 3c.

Box Alder—10-12 ft. 35c.; 8-10 ft. 25c.; 6-8 ft. 20c.

Black Walnut—6-8 ft. 35c.; 2-3 ft. 15c.

Catalpa—12-15 ft. 4 inch Calip \$1.00; 10-12 ft. 50c.; 8-10 ft. 35c.; 6-8 ft. 25c.

Chestnut Sweet—3 yr. 50c.; 2 yr. 35c.; 1 yr. 25c.

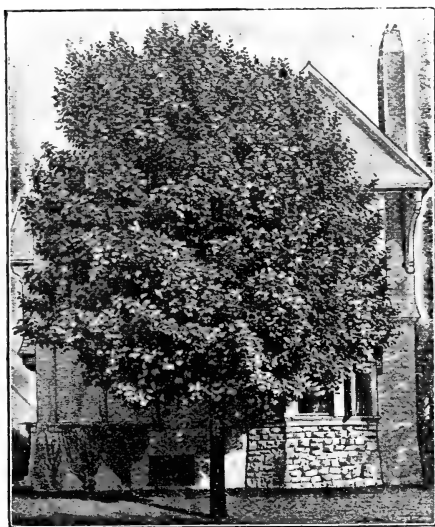
Camperdown Elms—2 yr. heads \$2.50 each.

Dwarf Catalpa (Bungei)—2 yr. heads \$1.50 each.

Elm — American or
 Rock, 12-15 ft. 50c.;
 10-12 ft. 35c.; 8-10 ft.
 25c.; 6-8 ft. 20c.
 Elm, Cork Bark—10-12
 ft. \$2.00; 8-10 ft.
 \$1.50. 6-8 ft. \$1.00;
 3-5 ft. 75c.
 Elm, (Tennessee Cork)
 —6-8 ft. 50c.; 5 ft. 35c.
 Horse Chestnut—35c.
 Hackberry—8-10 ft. 75c.
 6-8 ft. 50c.
 Kilmarnock Weeping
 Willow—\$1.50 each.
 Kentucky Coffee Tree—
 8-10 ft. 60c.; 6-8 ft.
 50c.
 Linden American—8-10
 ft. 75c.; 6-8 ft. 50c.
 Linden European—8-10
 ft. \$1.00.
 Maple (Norway)—8-10
 ft. 50c.
 Maple (Scarlet)—8-10
 ft. 75c. 6-8 ft. 50c.
 Maple Sugar or Rock—
 8-10 ft. 65c.; 6-8 ft.
 50c.
 Maple (Soft)—8-10 ft.
 50c.; 6-8 ft. 35c.; 5 ft.
 25c.; One year
 seedlings 2c.
 Oak (Pin)—8-10 ft.
 \$1.00; 6-8 ft. 75c.
 Oak (Mosey Cup)—8-10
 ft. \$1.50
 Poplar (Carolina)—10-
 12 ft. 50c.; 8-10 ft.
 35c.; 6-8 ft. 25c.; one
 year 10c.



CAROLINA POPLAR



SOFT MAPLE

Poplar (Russian)—12-15 ft. 75c.; 10-12 ft.
 35c.; 8-10 ft. 25c.
 Pussy Willow—A fine shade tree of quick
 growth 35c. to 50c.
 River Birch—10-12 ft. 35c.; 8-10 ft. 25c.
 Russian Mulberry—8-10 ft. 35c.; 6-8 ft. 25c.
 Sycamore—8-10 ft. 75c.; 6-8 ft. 50c.
 Tulip Tree—8-10 ft. \$1.00; 6-8 ft. 75c.
 White Mulberry—7-9 ft. 50c.
 Weeping Mulberry, Tea's—High heads \$2.50
 each
 Weeping Mt. Ash—2 year heads \$2.00 each.
 Yellow Locust—10-12 ft. 50c.; 8-10 ft. 35c.
 6-8 ft. 25c.

EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens are very desirable, but
 they are difficult to transplant, and both
 the time and manner of transplanting
 should be looked to. They should never
 be set in the fall after the growth of other
 trees has ceased. They may be set in

August, or after they have started in April, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care.



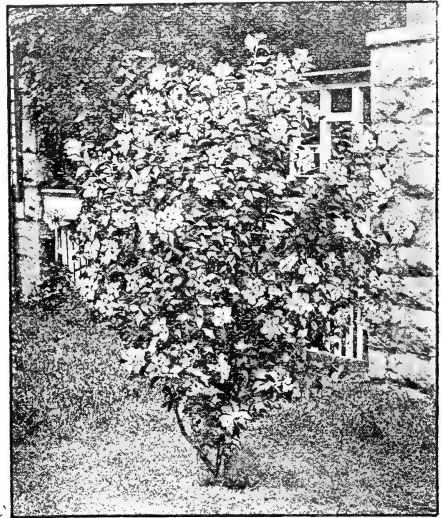
ARBOR VITÆ

Arbor Vitæ—24-36 inch. \$1.50; 18-24 inch. \$1.00; 12-15 inch. 50c.; 10-12 inch 25c.
Norway Spruce—18-24 inch. \$1.00; 12-18 inch. 75c.; 10-12 inch 50c.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

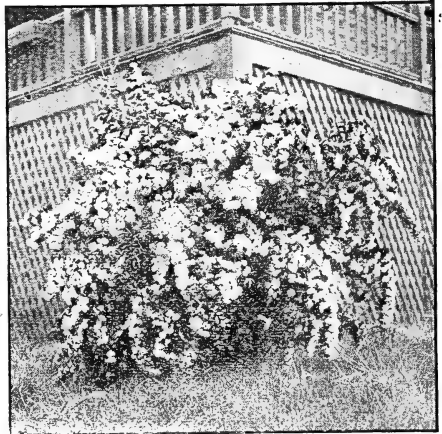
Almond—Double flowering. Pink 50c.
Almond—Double flowering. White 50c.
Bechtels Crab—Double flowering. Medium size, hardy, ornamental tree of great beauty, when in bloom it appears to be covered with roses. 75c.
Calycanthus (Sweet Shrub)—Chocolate flowers, peculiar agreeable odor. 50c.
Dogwood (Cornus)—A beautiful little tree with large star white flowers. 50c.
Hydrangea P. G.—A fine hardy shrub, flower white in great pyramidal panicle s. 40c.
Halesia (Snow Drop Tree)—Handsome bell shaped flowers, white. 50c.
Judas Tree or Red Bud—A small growing tree covered with pink flowers. 35c.
Japonica (Japan Quince)—Bright flowers appearing in advance of foliage. 50c.
Lilac White—Large tufts of pure white flowers. 35c.
Lilac Purple—The well known sort, purple, fragrant. 35c.

Paeonia Red—35c to 50c each.
Paeonia White—35c to 50c each.
Paeonia Pink—35c to 50c each.



ALTHÆA

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus)—2 year assorted colors. Each 40c.
Snowball—A well known favorite shrub, with clusters of white flowers. 35c.

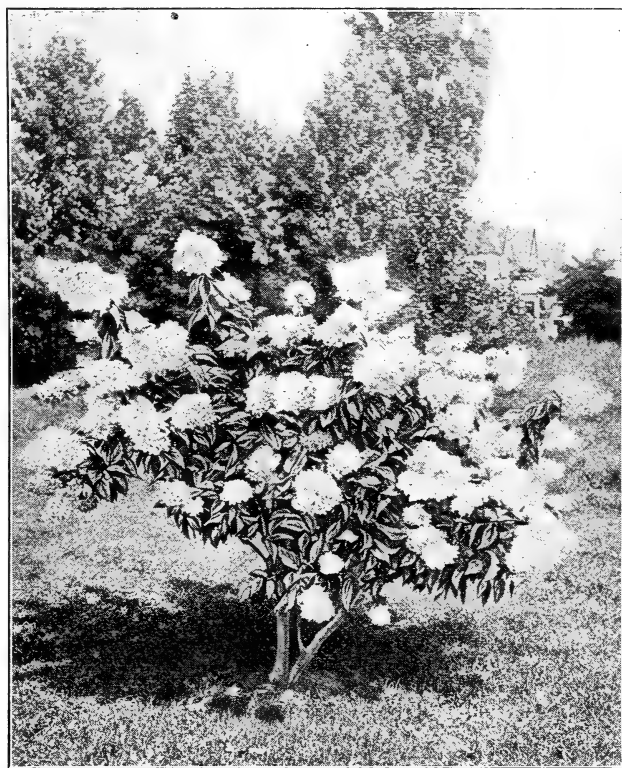


SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI

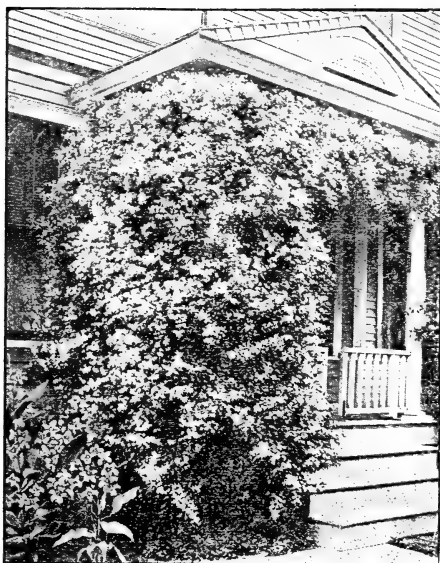
Syringa (Mock Orange)—Showy white flowers fragrant, desirable. 50c.
Spiraea Van Houttei—The most showy of all the Spiræas. 35c.
Tartarian (Upright Honeysuckle)—Pink, a beautiful shrub. Vigorous. 35c.

White Fringe—Hand-
some, large foliage,
delicate white flow-
ers. 50c.

Weigelia—Robust habit,
large foliage. Pink
flowers, blooms in
Autumn. 50c.



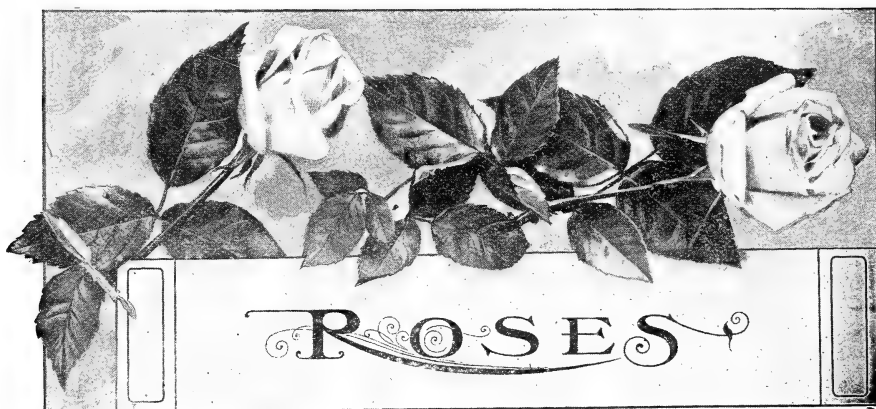
HYDRANGAEA GRANDIFLORA PANICULATA



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER

None among hardy perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars, along garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The richest sheets of bloom and largest flowers are obtained where it has partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots. The leading and best varieties are Jackmanni, Henryii, Mm. Edouard Andre, Paniculata and Sieboldii.



"There's naught in Nature, bright or gay,
Where Roses do not shed their ray."

We are constantly adding the most promising new kinds to our list, and have one of the best grown and best selected stocks of Roses in the country.

Cultivation.—Roses require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so called tender Roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sort will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers, if they, too, are similarly protected.

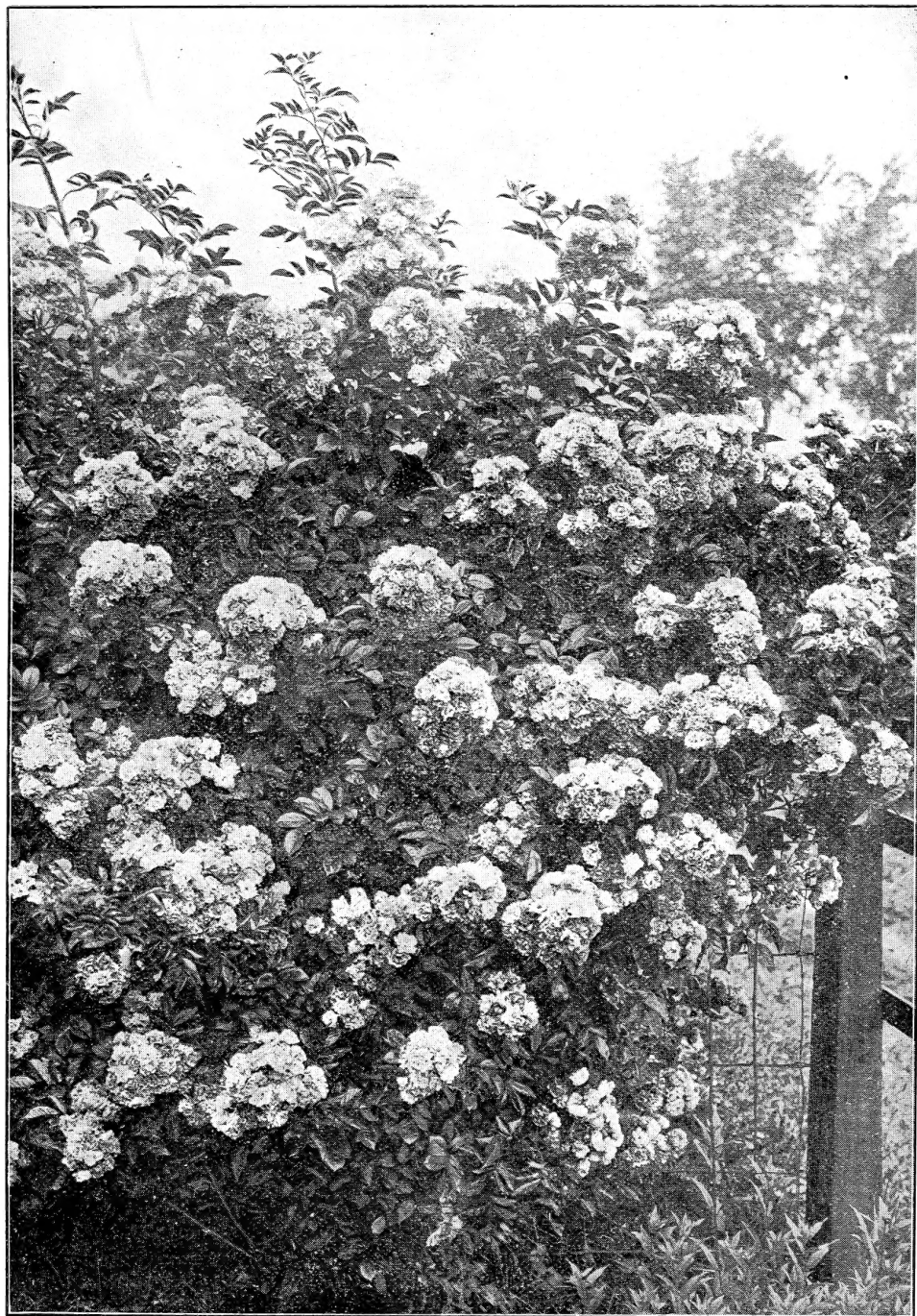
Insects.—It the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water) until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs, which work at flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its glueing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying White Hellebore when the foliage is damp. The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in the applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.

Our Roses are strong plants grown out of doors, well rooted and every way desirable. They have already bloomed before being sent out, and are in every respect much better and stronger plants than the ones that are so fully advertised and sent out by mail, which are small, tender shoots, started in a greenhouse, and after a few weeks sent out before they have established growth and constitution enough to stand the shock of transplanting.

CLASS A—HARDY PERPETUAL OR REMONTANT ROSES

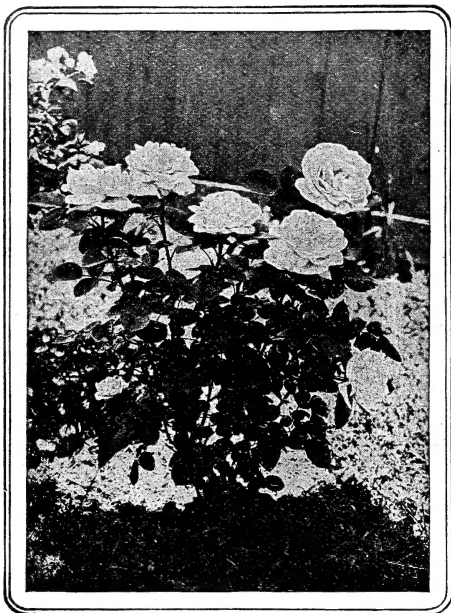
In this class are included the so-called "Hybrid Noisette", also a few of the "Hybrid Teas". These two groups contains some very beautiful varieties which cannot be omitted from any good list of Roses for outdoor cultivation, but as they are much more tender than any other in this class, they must be thoroughly protected in winter by a covering of forest leaves or other light litter. We also include summer Roses (Hybrid China and others), blooming but once in the season, but very hardy and beautiful. As for the rest of this class, it comprises many of the most beautiful roses in cultivation, and as they are hardy and easy of culture, they must be, as a class the most popular and reliable for the multitude of planters. To insure their blossoming freely in the autumn, however they must be cut back in the summer, and a portion of the first crop of flowers sacrificed.

The most of our roses are propagated on their own roots from cuttings. They are never liable to throw up suckers of an inferior kind.



DOROTHY PERKINS

Perpetual Roses, Hardy Teas and Climbers, 2 years No 1. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

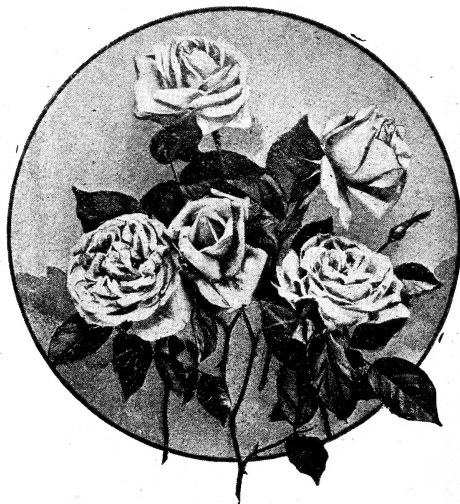


PAUL NEYRON

Agrippina—Red
 Alfred Colomb—Crimson
 American Beauty—Red
 Anna de Diesbach—Pink
 Baby Rambler—Crimson
 Baron de Bonstetten—Maroon
 Caprice Vicks—Striped
 Clio—Flesh
 Clotilde Soupert—Flesh White
 Earl of Dufferin—Red
 Fisher Holmes—Crimson
 Frau Karl Druschki—White
 Gruss an Teplitz—Crimson
 Gen. Jacqueminot—Crimson
 Glorie de Margottin—Pink
 Jubilee—Dark Crimson
 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—White
 La France—Silvery Rose
 Mad. Caroline De Testout—Silvery Pink

Mabel Morrison—White
 Mamam Cochet—Pink
 M. P. Wilder—Crimson
 Mrs. John Laing—Pink
 Paul Neyron—Pink
 Persian Yellow
 Prince Camille de Rohan—Maroon
 Souv. Pres. Carnot—Cream
 Souv. De Malaisson—Pale Flesh.
 Ulrich Brunner—Crimson
 Victor Verdier—Pink

Crimson Rambler—
 Climbing Papa Gontier—
 Dorothy Perkins—Double Pink
 Empress of China—Pink
 Pink Rambler—
 Philadelphia Rambler—Pink
 Rubin—Red Climber
 White Rambler—
 Yellow Rambler—



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PEACH—The Black Aphid

Numbers of this small, shiny black insect may be seen in the spring on the leaves and twigs of the peach. The lice often do a great deal of damage above ground as well as below on the roots.

Remedies—For the form above ground, spraying with kerosene emulsion, one gallon to thirty-five gallons of water, is the most effective remedy. The first spraying should be made as soon as the lice appear; if necessary, this should be followed by others at intervals of a few days until the trees are rid of the pest. Under the ground the lice are best destroyed by digging in tobacco stems or dust among the trees. The tobacco is scattered on the ground to the depth of half an inch or more, then dug in with a spade or fork.

Peach Yellows

This is one of the few diseases as to which very little is positively known, except its effects. It usually makes its appearance about mid-summer, causing the foliage of the trees to turn yellow, and soon thereafter the body and large limbs will throw out a considerable number of weak, yellow leaved suckers. If the tree is loaded with fruit it will be under size, little or no flavor, and ripen prematurely.

Remedies—The moment that you feel sure that a tree is affected with yellows, dig it up root and branches and burn it, and plant any tree that you like, other than a peach tree, in its place.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PEAR—The Pear Tree Slug

This insect attacks the leaves, eating away the green portion so that nothing remains but the parchment-like tissues and veins. It appears usually the latter part of June and again in August.

Remedies—Spraying with a simple solution of milk of lime, made by mixing two pounds of lime, in twenty gallons of water, will often rid the tree of this pest. The first application should be made as soon as the slugs are noticed; if necessary, others should follow in a week or ten days. By adding a little Paris Green, say one ounce to the lime of milk, the latter will be made more effectual.

The Scurfy Bark Louse

This insect resembles the Oyster Shell Bark Louse already described as attacking the apple. **Remedies**—The same as for Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

Pear Blight

It is understood by the best authorities, both practical and scientific, that the cause of the disease is absolutely unknown, and there is but one certain remedy, namely to cut out the blighted parts promptly on appearance of the disease and burn them.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PLUM—The Curculio

This little grub originates from eggs deposited by a small, dirty gray beetle, when the flowers are still small.

Remedies—The most reliable way now known of dealing with Curculio is to spray it with Paris Green. The first application should be made when the flowers are falling, using a solution made by mixing one pound of Paris Green in 200 gallons of water, and adding one and a half pounds of lime. In a week or ten days make a second application, and follow this by another after the lapse of same length of time.

The Plum Tree Aphid

This insect resembles the one occurring on the peach, and like it may be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion, made by mixing one gallon of the concentrated emulsion in twenty gallons of water.

Black Knot

The most scientific as well as practical fruit growers in the country are by no means agreed as to the cause of Black Knot on plum and cherry trees, but they are entirely agreed as to the only known remedy, namely: Just as soon as the Black Knot appears cut it out, removing the branches at least two inches below where the knot appears. Burn the affected parts and follow this method promptly, thoroughly and in most cases, you will have exterminated the disease before it has done serious damage.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE CHERRY

The Cherry is injured by plant lice, resembling those occurring on the peach or plum. The Pear Tree Slug also attacks the leaves, while the fruit is infested by the Plum Curculio.

Remedies—The remedies given under peach and pear insects should be adopted in this case.

Black Knot

Cherry trees are affected with Black Knot the same as the plum trees, and the same remedies should be used.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY—The Currant Worm

The perfect form of the worm is a small fly, which lays its eggs on the leaves in early spring. As soon as the eggs hatch, the worms eat circular holes in the foliage. As the worms increase in size, they become more voracious, often riddling the leaves.

Remedies—As soon as the worms are seen, spray the plants with a solution made by mixing one ounce of Hellebore in two gallons of water.

The Currant Aphid

The insect attacks the leaves, causing them to curl and turn brown. The lice are usually abundant in early summer, but as hot weather advances they disappear.

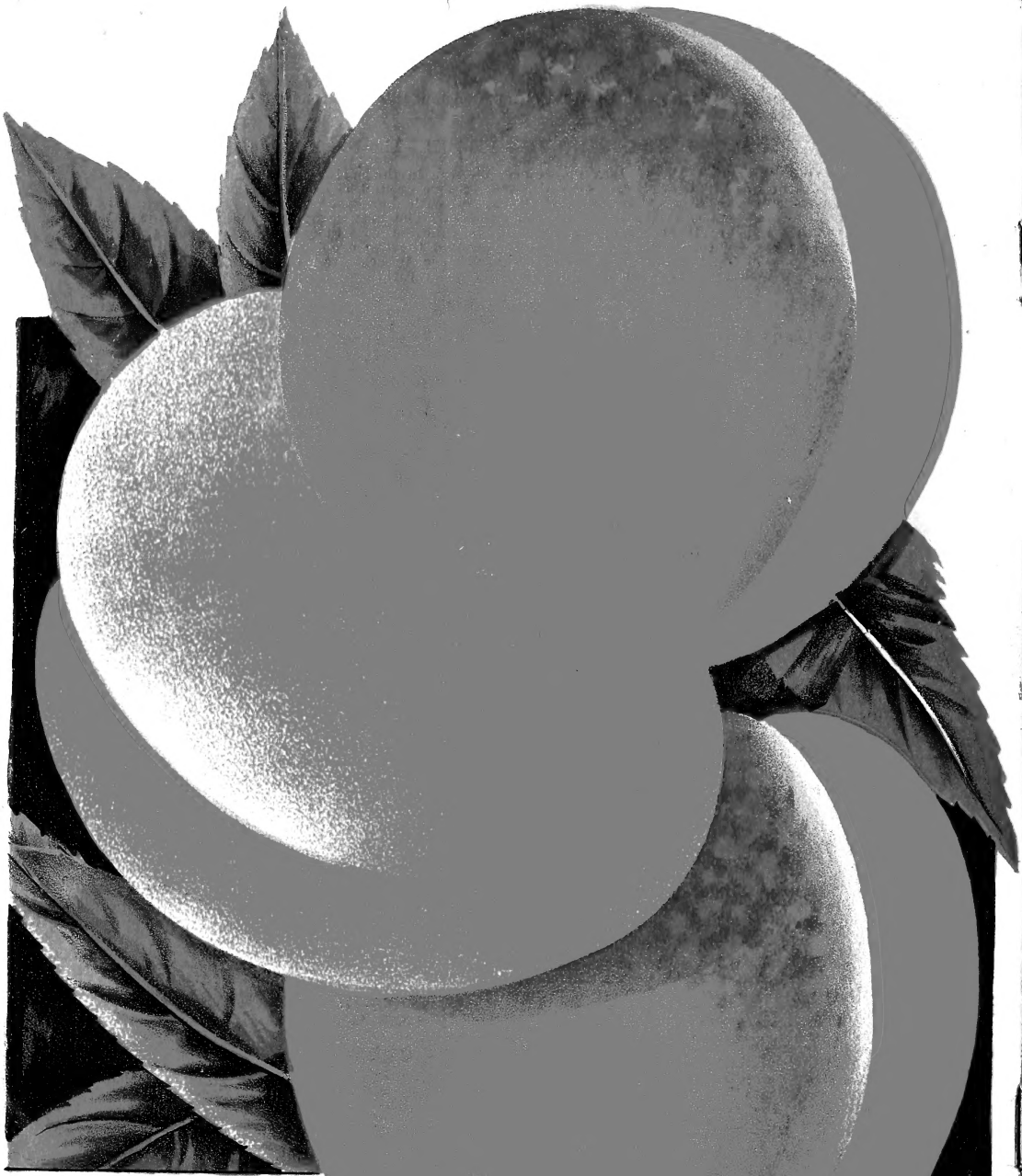
Remedies—Spray with kerosene emulsion, one gallon to twenty gallons of water, as soon as the lice are noticed.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE ROSE

The Rose Bug—The same as sometimes attacks the grape. **Remedies**—The same.

The Green Aphid—The same that attacks the apples. **Remedies**—The same.

The Black Aphid—The same that attacks the peach and other trees. **Remedies**—The same.



Robertson Co.
GROWERS OF
FINE
NURSERY
STOCK